

AMERICA OUTSTRIPPING HOPES OF ALLIES IN ITS PREPARATION FOR WAR

War, Navy and State Departments Have Furnished More Than Expected of U. S., Declares Representative Flood—Cites Other Achievements.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The United States will furnish more men and money for the war in a "far shorter time than has been the fondest hope of our own people or the nations with which we are associated," Chairman Flood of the foreign affairs committee declared in the house today in presenting the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

The chairman's assertion was in connection with his discussion of Col. House's mission to Great Britain and France and was made in the course of an outline given to the house of the state department's war activities.

As the result of the work of the mission Flood said, "a complete understanding exists of precisely what the Allies need from this country and exactly what this country can furnish and when and how."

Under the secretaries of state, war and navy, he declared, the country will furnish "more in men and means than was expected of us."

The appropriation bill as presented by Chairman Flood carries \$8,206,087 for the next fiscal year, \$3,000,000 more than the current appropriation because of increased war burdens. The increase provides for 25 new secretaries to embassies and legations, many additional clerks, augmented secret funds and other allowances.

With the state department's sanction, Mr. Flood told how the Japanese mission's visit here resulted in exchange of notes between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii, which, he said, "removed causes of friction between the two countries and works for peace in the far east, making quite remote the possibility so often discussed of trouble between this country and Japan."

"Rationing of neutrals, involving an interference with some of the vital supplies of such countries as Holland, Denmark and Sweden," he said, "is a matter calculated to create intense irritation, with the tangible risk of its developing into enmity. Too much cannot be said of the splendid manner in which the state department handled this delicate situation. There is no friction with any of the neutrals growing out of the course which our government was compelled to pursue with reference to these matters."

Telling of the expansion of the interchange of information between the state department and America's diplomatic and consular service, Mr. Flood said this service was valuable for publicity purposes abroad, leading to a clearer view of America's aims and activities.

Mr. Flood spoke of the state department's negotiations for distributing for war operations the many enemy ships that took refuge at the outbreak of war in ports which have ceased to be neutral. He told of the department's secret service exposure regarding Germany and the effect on Latin America and the world, how the department is looking after prisoners of war, the welfare of subject races like those in Palestine, Armenia, Syria and Poland, and how it must prepare during the war for protection of America's interests after the war. He closed with a personal tribute to Secretary Lansing.

ASK VOLUNTEERS FOR SHIPYARDS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Hartford, Feb. 5.—Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb today requested the newspapers of Connecticut through The Associated Press to publish the following message to the people of the state:

"The federal government tells us that the submarine danger is not over, that ships are being sunk faster than they are being replaced, and that ship building must be speeded up in order that the U-boat menace may be overcome."

"The United States shipping board, the department of labor and state councils of defense throughout the country have undertaken to enroll 30,000 artisans and skilled mechanics for service in the ship yards. The men thus enrolled will be known as 'The United States ship yard volunteers of the public service reserve.'"

BRITISH PRIZE COURT CONDEMNNS SEIZED VESSELS

Washington, Feb. 5.—Condemnation as prizes by Great Britain of the steamers Kankakee, Hocking and Genesee of the American Transatlantic Co., seized in 1915, may affect the ownership of seven steamers of the same fleet now under requisition by the United States.

The prize court in England has declared that the ships belonged to an enemy fleet.

Adverse decision by the prize court in all probability would lead to the seizure of the ships by the United States.

LEMBERG CAPTOR AND ASSOCIATE FIELD MARSHALS

Amsterdam, Feb. 4.—Emperor Charles, it is announced officially in Vienna, has appointed Gen. von Boehm-Ermolli and Boroewic to be field marshals.

Gen. von Boehm-Ermolli has been commander of the Second Austrian army, operating in Galicia. It was the army under his command the Austrians that captured Lemberg from the Russians on June 22, 1915. Gen. Boroewic was appointed the Austrian commander-in-chief on the Italian front only two weeks ago. He formerly commanded the Austrian forces on the Isonzo front.

R. R. HEADS OBSTACLES TO TRAFFIC

Charges Officer of Railway Trainmen—Officials Seek to Discredit U. S.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Charges that the railroad managements are attempting to discredit government operation of railroads were made today by W. G. Lee, head of the Railway Trainmen, at the railroad wage hearing.

"I have facts to prove experienced railroad men are not permitted to operate as their training dictates," he said. "The old managements do not want government operation made a success," said Lee.

"Do you think the public will let the railroads go back to the old system if government management proves efficient? That's why I want to see the government make a success of operating the railroads."

Mr. Lee's remarks were made in the course of a spirited discussion of the wage commission to government operation of railroads. Several representatives of railroad managements in the room, A. B. Garretson, head of the Railway Conductors, charged that their presence was in contravention of the understanding with Director General McAdoo that the hearing was to be ex-parte.

Commissioner Covington said the railroad officials were there by invitation of the wage commission to supplement, not antagonize the information presented by the employees.

"You will pardon my being suspicious," Mr. Lee said, "but I have been dealing with those gentlemen for half a century."

Secretary Lane, chairman of the commission, reminded the union representatives that the railroads were under government control, that the commission was seeking all information to make a decision and that there was no controversy, nor could there be one, so far as the government was concerned.

"We do not pretend to take the position of discussing matters with our former employers," said Mr. Garretson. "We don't intend to deal with a second set of employers and having come here to put all the cards on the table, we don't intend to disown ourselves."

Mr. Lee said the demands for increased wages were asked solely because of increased cost of living. He understood that the administration desired standards of living should be maintained and that the railroad workers would therefore be justified in asking for the entire 48 per cent. increase in the cost of living. But, he added, that they had asked only what they considered fair, increases ranging from 20 to 42 per cent.

Lee said he had evidence that veteran railroad men were displaced by inexperienced employees at important stations, that engines had been allowed to freeze over night, and that train crews had been called out and kept waiting until the 16 hour law overtook them before being sent out of the terminal.

Asked by Chairman Lane of the railroad wage commission who was responsible for these things, Mr. Lee said he believed he could trace it back to about four banks in New York city, which control railroad financing, if he wished to seek the real cause.

2-OUNCE BREAD RATION ORDERED IN RESTAURANTS

Tuesday, Feb. 5
Federal regulation of bread rations served in hotels, restaurants and dining rooms is announced today by the Food Administration at Washington. The ration is limited to 2 ounces.

This allowance approximates that now being observed in England, the Food Administration says.

Frank A. Cantwell, manager of The Stratford hotel, was informed of the governmental bread ration order through The Times. He declared that portions of bread or rolls served in the hotel dining room are about two ounces in weight. This, he says, is in excess of what the average patron will eat during a meal.

Cantwell estimates that an ounce and a quarter of bread is the average consumption of a diner at one meal.

KAISER CREATES DECORATION FOR U-BOAT SAILORS

Amsterdam, Feb. 4.—Emperor William created a special decoration for submarine crews on the anniversary of the inauguration of ruthless submarine warfare as "recognition for meritorious work during the war."

The Vossische Zeitung says the decoration is available for officers and crews after three voyages.

The emperor also has conferred the order of Pour le Merite on Admiral von Holtzendorff, head of the naval general staff, and Admiral Scheer, commander of the German battle fleet.

SIR LAWRENCE TRANSFERRED

London, Feb. 4.—Major-General Sir A. Lawrence has taken over the control of the Intelligence Department at General Headquarters in France in succession to Brigadier General John Charteris. The office has charge, not only of military intelligence, but also of all matters connected with war correspondents, censorship, photography, land visitors at the front.

U-BOATS KILLED 14,120 BRITISH NON-COMBATANTS

London, Feb. 5.—German submarines, according to a reply given by Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the house of commons, today, have done to death 14,120 non-combatant British men, women and children.

KORPER HEADS STATE'S LABOR SERVICE DEPT.

Hartford Man is Chosen Director of Conn. Branch For Big Work.

OFFICE OPENED
IN STATE CAPITOL

Will Assist in National Distribution of Men Among War Industries.

Hartford, Feb. 5.—The Connecticut division of a national employment service whose eventual task it will be to distribute millions of workers among various war industries was established today in the State Capitol by the federal government and the Connecticut State Council of Defense.

Upon the nomination of the state council, Leo A. Korper, treasurer of the Capital City Lumber Co., of this city, was today appointed Federal Director for Connecticut of the United States Employment Service, the United States Public Service Reserve and the United States War Exchange Service.

Mr. Korper has opened an office in the capitol and has appointed as assistant state director Allen B. Lincoln of New Haven. In the near future he will establish four or five labor employment offices in the chief cities of Connecticut, each of which will be in charge of a superintendent. The prime object of the Public Service Reserve will be not to bring individual employers and employees together, but rather to enroll in a workmen's reserve a force of men who shall have signified their willingness to be transferred from whatever work they are engaged in to essential war industries. It has been estimated that by next August between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 workers will be needed in agriculture, shipbuilding, munitions making and other essential industries.

The work of the United States Employment Service, however, which will be done under the same administration, will be more along the lines of an employment bureau. It will endeavor to learn the labor needs of employers and the employment needs of workmen and find work for the unemployed and employes for industries and companies which need more help.

The establishment of this new employment service under the United States Department of Labor was brought about through a realization that there is no real labor shortage in this country but that, while there exists a scarcity of workers in a few of the trades, the apparent general shortage is due to a lack of proper facilities for the distribution of labor. Many industries, especially munitions industries in this state, have been hampered by better-skilled drifts of labor from one plant to another, which have in some cases put the essential industries at a disadvantage and has created a considerable body of labor temporarily out of employment while seeking transfer from one place to another. It is hoped that these and other faults in the present labor situation will be remedied and that important problems due to war conditions will be efficiently solved.

One of these problems is the housing problem, which has resulted in cases where large numbers of workmen have found positions open for them in isolated factories where there are not sufficient dwelling houses available for themselves and their families.

Among the activities to be taken up by the new labor service are the following: Furnishing adequate and staple supplies of labor to war industries; providing for immediate and equitable adjustments of disputes; safeguarding conditions of labor; guarding conditions of living; gathering labor facts and statistics; essential to proper distribution of labor, etc.

Mr. Korper, in explaining today that the chief function of the new service at the present time is to enroll all mobile labor that is ready to be transferred when needed, said that the most patriotic thing a man can do after being enrolled is to "sit tight and wait where he is until he is called for his new service."

The movement has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor and its president, Samuel Gompers, who says:

"There is no more fundamental service in the interests of the wage earner than the organization of a 'labor market' at which unemployed workers may exchange skill, experience, and labor power with invested capital. The country has long needed such a service, and the American Federation of Labor has been insisting upon its establishment. I shall watch the progress of the service as now organized with the deepest interest and shall always be glad to render a helping hand and word of counsel."

GARAGE GAS KILLS RICH MAN IN OWEGO

Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Gordon H. Pumpelly, a prominent and wealthy resident of Owego and known throughout the state as an amateur trap shooter, was killed last night in his garage by vapor of gasoline combustion.

U. S. IS HOLDING LINE NEAR TOUL WEST OF NANCY

German Attempt to Envelope Battery by Use of Gas Fails; Believe Hun Casualties Heavy—Wounded Americans Refuse to Leave Trenches; Fight Until Battle Ends.

With the American Army in France, Monday, Feb. 4.—(By the Associated Press)—German plans to raid the American trenches were frustrated early today. The American artillerymen put down a heavy barrage in front of and on the German lines, which are believed to have been filled with men and officers awaiting the signal to attack.

The sector occupied by the American troops is northwest of Toul. It is inadvisable to mention the number of men in line, the length of the sector and other details.

The location of the sector was kept secret until it became certain that the enemy had discovered it.

It was discovered at a certain hour that the Germans intended to carry out a "silent" raid. Fifteen minutes before the time set all the American guns concentrated their fire where, according to the information, the enemy was massed. It is believed that heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans.

There has been a general increase in the artillery activity for the last day or so all along the American front. The Germans are still unable to occupy the first line trenches which were caved in by the American artillery fire. They have now constructed another line of trenches at that point.

American patrols have worked their way over No Man's Land and inspected the damaged trenches as well as they could. The Germans are using gas shells freely and tried to envelop one of our battery positions with gas, but without success. They have dropped several shells in the roads behind the American lines.

Two men were reported wounded today by shells. The visibility remains poor.

Full reports from the first line show great courage was exhibited by the troops during the heavy German bombardment of Saturday. A number of men who were wounded slightly by shell splinters were treated in the lines with their first aid packets and insisted on remaining at their posts until the fight was finished. One man who was carried to a field dressing station returned to his comrades in the line after his wounds had been attended to and remained on duty until the firing ceased and the danger was over. All the men later went to a hospital for full treatment.

Many of the Americans have had their first experiences with gas in the last few days, as the Germans have been sending over a considerable number of gas shells. None came over this afternoon, but an alarm was given. The chief of staff of one division and another staff officer who were motoring to a village back of the lines came upon several companies, all the men in masks. The officers hurriedly put on their own masks and rode on toward the front line. At the next village the men were wearing masks. The officers kept theirs on until they saw, through a shell hole in the side of a brick wall, twenty infantrymen with no masks on, rolling dice as if nothing had happened.

Toul, capital of the department of Meurthe et Moselle, is 14 miles west of Nancy and is a fortress of the first class.

The present battle line is about 16 miles north of Toul, where it extends eastward from St. Mihiel toward the German border. Recently there have been raids by French troops in the region of Flirey and Sicheprey.

When the American trench was raided last November it was said in the German official statement that the Americans were stationed along the Marne-Rhine canal, northeast of Lunerville. Toul is about 28 miles west northwest of Lunerville.

EXAMINATION OFFICER AT HALIFAX ARRESTED

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 5.—The arrest yesterday of Pilot Frank Mackay and Capt. Aime Lamodec of the French munition ship Mont Blanc charged with manslaughter in connection with the explosion disaster which resulted from the collision between that ship and the Belgian relief ship Imo, was followed today by the arrest on the same charge of Commander Frederick W. Wyatt, chief examination officer of the port at the time.

Commander Wyatt, since removed from the position, was censured by the Drydock commission, which investigated the disaster, for neglecting his duty and not keeping himself fully acquainted with the movements and intended movements of vessels in Halifax harbor.

CITY'S DRAFT QUOTA IS RAISED BY RULING

"Is Bridgeport being bunked?" This is the question that perplexes members of the six local draft boards, following Provost Marshal-General Crowder's announcement yesterday that the last 15 per cent of the quota for the first draft must be started for camp on February 23. Bridgeport draft boards sent approximately 250 men to Fort Wright early in December and board members believed that they were part of the city's 15 per cent quota, excluding the negro draftees.

Bridgeport sent 5 per cent of its quota early in September. On September 13, 40 per cent of the quota was sent campward. Again on October 19, another 40 per cent was sent to Camp Devens, making a total of between 1,800 and 1,900 and leaving 15 per cent, or about 315 men to make up the last increment of the first draft.

Early in December Adjutant General Cole said that between 900 and 600 men were needed from Connecticut to fill the gap in the National Guard units at Fort Wright and

Terry, and he wanted to get them from as few places as possible. Bridgeport was the first to respond under the belief that the men sent would be credited as the last 15 per cent, leaving approximately 75 negroes as the only remaining part of Bridgeport's quota for the first draft.

On top of all this it is indicated in reports from the adjutant-general's office that Bridgeport owes the country 254 white men. Unless the adjutant-general overlooked the fact that Bridgeport has sent all the white men that it owes, the city is exceeding its quota by at least 15 per cent, or is contributing more men than any city its size in the United States. In the first place the city's draft quota was based on a population of 250,000, while the gross population was never more than 180,000.

A ruling from the adjutant-general's office will be requested, and if the adjutant-general says he has made no mistake then Bridgeport will have to send 254 more men, or that many more than the original enlarged quota of 2,125 men, also 75 negroes.